

Two Dollars a year, in advance.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY J. FROST & F. WELCH.

Massillon, Wednesday, April 7.

Constitutional Amendment—YES.

Much interest was evinced at the local elections for city and township officers on Monday. As will be seen by the returns elsewhere it was very one-sided, resulting in a large republican majority, both in township and borough. In one of the wards where the democracy have the ascendancy they elected the councilman and assessor—two, their township assessor. Otherwise they were essentially beaten, their arduous efforts to the contrary notwithstanding.

In Connecticut English (dem) was re-elected on last Monday, by some 1700 majority. New York could spare enough voters to do that, as there was no presidential election on hand to keep the bummers at home.

Later accounts from Connecticut, according to the Tribune give the governor and legislature to the republicans, defeating English and electing Jewett. The congressional delegation is equally divided—two elected on each side. This secures Connecticut for the constitutional amendment. Dixon, Johnsonite, defeated for congress. The majorities on each side, where the candidates are elected are small.

Cleveland has re-elected their democratic distiller (Bahrer) mayor, but from what the Herald of yesterday says the other city officers are wonderfully mixed. Local politics produced this result. Many democrats, it is reported, voted for the temperance candidate (Williamson) for judge. Cincinnati made nearly a clean sweep in favor of the republicans, from mayor down. Michigan, so far as heard from, all one sided the same way.

In his votes on the tenure of office bill we have noticed that Mr. Ambler, our member to congress, always voted right—in favor of its repeal.

It was intimated a few days ago that congress is to adjourn next Saturday.

A writer in the Medina Gazette of the 2d inst. who favors a new railroad connection between the north-west and south-east, shows by tables of distances compared that the route leading from Chicago to New-York via the Erie and Lake Shore Road, connecting Toledo and Massillon, then south-eastwardly, is shorter by sixty-four miles than via the New-York Central. Capitalists and railroad men will one day see these facts in their true light, and act accordingly.

Pacific Railroad Matters.

NEW YORK April 3.—In the supreme court before Judge Barnard to-day, the report of Wm. M. Tweed, receiver, was read, stating he had opened the safe of the Union Pacific railroad company and found the books of the company and some of the books of the credit mobilier, and that it was stated to him by some of the company's officers that it contained bonds and coupons and other property to the amount of hundreds of thousands of dollars, of which he was now making an inventory.

He suggested that the case be adjourned over until Monday, when other matters would come up.

Mr. Tracey, counsel for the company, said the referee's report was essentially false. The bonds mentioned were in a great part cancelled bonds and coupons; the rest were bonds unissued and valueless. The books of course had no pecuniary value. The inner safe is not opened yet. The safe contained some deposits belonging to some of the directors individually as did the contents of the box found there. The only master of value found there was a loose box. He proposed to put in an affidavit in contradiction of the receiver's report. Judge Barnard said he knew of no such proceedings in the district court. If defendants were injured by any act of the receiver, he supposed their remedy was by action against him on his official bond. After discussion the matter was adjourned to Monday.

On a recent Saturday night as John Morrissey walked down Broadway he was appealed to by a woman of baird beauty, who said that her husband was ill and her children famishing. The ex-pugilist went along with the woman to her wretched room in Baxter street, where he found the sick husband and three children cuddled together in a corner, lying upon fashion to keep from freezing. Morrissey sent for his own physician, and gave the woman fifty dollars for immediate relief.

It is settled that General Eli Parker, late of General Grant's staff, is to be the new commissioner of Indian affairs. No better appointment could be made. Gen Parker is a well educated lawyer, has superior scientific attainments, and is a thorough engineer. Above all, his unquestioned integrity fits him for this responsible and trying position. Gen. Grant will doubtless, like all faithful mortals, make many mistakes in his appointments, but Gen Parker as Indian commissioner will certainly be the right man in the right place.

At last his foot is on his native heath, and his name is Moses. In other words, Mr. Johnson, who say very naturally that he feels like a breakwater, like a freedman, and like one risen from the dead, is on the stump. Of course our readers know what he said. We are afraid the graceless and lazy reporters have saved themselves a little trouble by taking a cold copy of his speech to telegraph to the country, but still, that is of no consequence. It is all the same.

CAREER OF A FAST YOUNG MAN.—The Newport (Vt.) Express tells a story of a young man named Stickney who stole \$3,200 from an uncle in Boston, and escaped with it to Stanstead, in Canada, where he reveled in fast horses and high living. By representing that he had been divorced from his wife in Massachusetts he induced a young lady in Boston to join him, and the day after her arrival they were married. The uncle learned where his rascally nephew was, went to Newport, engaged the services of some officers, who inveigled the young man across the line into Vermont and arrested him. The uncle was so anxious to recover his property that he consented to release his nephew upon surrender of the stolen property. Stickney accordingly gave up about \$600 in gold, five good horses, a new suit of clothes, &c., in all about \$2,200. The old gentleman returned to Boston \$1,000 in expenses out; and the nephew, penniless and humble, went back to Stanstead to comfort his second wife, convinced, no doubt, that the way of the transgressor is hard.

A Man in a Peddler's Pack.

A short time since, just at dark, a peddler carrying a large pack, appeared at the door of a wealthy farmer in the town of Green Garden in this county, and requested the privilege of remaining over night. The farmer being away from home, he was informed by the hired man that he could not stay. He then requested the privilege of leaving his pack until morning, as he was very tired and could not carry it further that night. This was granted, and the pack deposited in one corner of the sitting room. During the evening some of the females of the house had occasion to move it, and taking hold of it, discovered that there was something suspicious about the contents.

The hired man was called, and upon taking hold of it found that it contained a man. He quickly stepped into an adjoining room, and returning with a revolver, motioned the family to stand aside, and at once proceeded to fire three shots into it. A piercing shriek issued from it, and on ripping off the outside covering a man with a large bowie-knife and a revolver clinched in his hands, was found weltering in his blood. Two of the shots had proved fatal. The neighbors were alarmed, but no trace of the peddler who left the precious pack could be found. Thus by a mere accident, doubtless a shocking case of robbery, and perhaps murder, was prevented. It was doubtless a plot to rob the farmer, as it was known he had a large amount of money in the house. An inquest was held over the body on the following morning, and the verdict was that the killing was justifiable homicide. No clue leading to the discovery of the name of the victim, or his accomplice, has, as yet, been ascertained. Such summary justice is seldom meted out to the guilty.—*Journal of the Sentinel.*

A few evenings since a party of young Americans were standing in front of an ancient saddler's shop, kept by one Hans, a Dutchman. Mischievous supreme in their number, and thinking to have some sport with our German friend, one of them opened the door and addressed him:

"I say, German, have you any saddle for dogs?"

Looking up from his work quite composedly, he replied:

"Yaw, come in unt dry von on."

The Financial Chronicle, which reflects the opinions of the solid business men of New York, thus speaks of Hon. George S. Boutwell, the new Secretary of the Treasury:

"Now in Mr. Boutwell we have an officer whose public record and private character are equally without reproach. He is too honest to use the vast powers of the treasury to disturb financial affairs, either from caprice, or with a view to make money for himself or his friends. He is too wise to recommend or adopt any timid, halting, or narrow policy. At critical junctures of the money market, every fibre of the body politic thrills in response to the doings of the secretary, and it is because of Mr. Boutwell's proved fitness for the special task entrusted to him that his appointment is hailed with such general satisfaction and confidence."

Andy Johnson calls Grant's a "gift enterprise" we suppose. Johnson's Cabinet might have been called a "mock auction" Cabinet, from the number of sham real estate sales it engaged in.

GENERAL GRANT'S PLUCK.—The Chicago Tribune says whether General Grant signs the tenure of office act or not it is hardly possible that he can approve it. If signing the bill is not the act of approval what is it? Here is an opportunity for General Grant to show his pluck and join issue with congress on the absolute repeal of the whole odious and insulting law.

SUFFRAGE IN MICHIGAN.—Some time since the Michigan house of representatives passed a resolution for the submission to the people of that state of the suffrage amendment to the constitution. Last week the resolution was amended to include female suffrage, and in that shape it is likely to fail of adoption.

Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, April 2, 1869.

As slavery was abolished in this country by undesigned and unforeseen means, humanly speaking; so, while all the designs of former pro-slavery politicians and filibusters have come to nought, Cuba is still destined by an anticipated means to become a possession of the Great American Republic. Who dreamed of Cuba falling into our arms by reason of a revolution in Spain and the expulsion of her monarch, and the thus suggested severance from her of most valued possession? Yet this is unveiling itself of the distant blue as a near incident in the overruled march of events. I am led to this reflection just this minute by recurrence to the action of the house committee on foreign affairs Thursday, in agreeing to report a resolution of sympathy with the people of Cuba now striving for its independence, and pledging to the President the constitutional support of congress whenever he may deem it expedient to recognize its independence; and by a petition presented at the same time in the senate by Senator Sumner, from Jose W. Casanova, a citizen of the United States, asking protection for himself and his brother, also an American citizen, against the persecution of the Cuban authorities. The Casanovas have liberated their slaves and are the proprietors of a republican newspaper; hence the hostility toward them of the authorities.

The secretaries of several departments are aiming to reduce their forces considerably. They think many more than they have appropriations for, and they want to get down to a minimum working force before beginning to think of making vacations for applicants.

The tenure-of-office bill as modified by the committee of conference, passed by the senate, without debate, by 42 to 8; and the house, after an excited debate, by 106 to 77. As good an exposition of the modified bill as can be given, perhaps, short of the whole text, is contained in the fact that, while Gen. Butler contended that, as it struck out everything which gave the senate the power to re-instate the suspended officer, it was a virtual repeal of the tenure-of-office act, the obstinate and uncompromising insisted that it was a rival adoption of the senate's amendments. I think, with Mr. Bingham, there is no doubt that the country generally will be satisfied with the bill, as the president is known to be.

It will be remembered that some of the rebels, upon the final failure of their cause, emigrated to Brazil, with the purpose of attracting numbers of the inhabitants of the southern states, and establishing a colony of their people there, and abandoning the United States forever. It turns out, however, with them, as of old, "distance lent enchantment to the view." Brazil, possessed by them, was not the Brazil they looked forward to, and pictured to their malevolent brethren and sisters; and now they wish to return. The successive years diminished the value of the negro for political bunking.

The more rights he obtains as a citizen, the less important he becomes in a political sense; and were he once made a voter upon the same terms as white men, the whole stock in trade would be gone. Nobody would care for Cuffee, except to get his vote, and the "nigger" would disappear from politics. Our democratic legislators must hasten slowly and advisedly before determining to vote down the amendment now, or leave it an undecided question.—Cincinnati Commercial.

The agony of the first negro jury-men in Minnesota is over. The prisoner was a negro; five of the jurors were negroes, and every thing went off as though everybody was white.—The St. Paul Pioneer says: "It is a noticeable fact that the first colored jurymen that acted in the state were summoned by a democratic sheriff, in a democratic county and democratic city, in a court presided over by a democratic judge, and where the county prosecutor was democrat."

Administrator's Sale.

For a club of twenty, and \$6.

One of the following articles: A Musket, Shot Gun, or Springfield Rifle, 26 Yards Cotton, Lady's Fancy Quilt, 20 Yards, Fancy Quilt, 12 x 16, 14 x 18, 16 x 20, 18 x 22, 20 x 24, 22 x 26, 24 x 28, 26 x 30, 28 x 32, 30 x 34, 32 x 36, 34 x 38, 36 x 40, 38 x 42, 40 x 44, 42 x 46, 44 x 48, 46 x 50, 48 x 52, 50 x 54, 52 x 56, 54 x 58, 56 x 60, 58 x 62, 60 x 64, 62 x 66, 64 x 68, 66 x 70, 68 x 72, 70 x 74, 72 x 76, 74 x 78, 76 x 80, 78 x 82, 80 x 84, 82 x 86, 84 x 88, 86 x 90, 88 x 92, 90 x 94, 92 x 96, 94 x 98, 96 x 100, 98 x 102, 100 x 104, 102 x 106, 104 x 108, 106 x 110, 108 x 112, 110 x 114, 112 x 116, 114 x 118, 116 x 120, 118 x 122, 120 x 124, 122 x 126, 124 x 128, 126 x 130, 128 x 132, 130 x 134, 132 x 136, 134 x 138, 136 x 140, 138 x 142, 140 x 144, 142 x 146, 144 x 148, 146 x 150, 148 x 152, 150 x 154, 152 x 156, 154 x 158, 156 x 160, 158 x 162, 160 x 164, 162 x 166, 164 x 168, 166 x 170, 168 x 172, 170 x 174, 172 x 176, 174 x 178, 176 x 180, 178 x 182, 180 x 184, 182 x 186, 184 x 188, 186 x 190, 188 x 192, 190 x 194, 192 x 196, 194 x 198, 196 x 200, 198 x 202, 200 x 204, 202 x 206, 204 x 208, 206 x 210, 208 x 212, 210 x 214, 212 x 216, 214 x 218, 216 x 220, 218 x 222, 220 x 224, 222 x 226, 224 x 228, 226 x 230, 228 x 232, 230 x 234, 232 x 236, 234 x 238, 236 x 240, 238 x 242, 240 x 244, 242 x 246, 244 x 248, 246 x 250, 248 x 252, 250 x 254, 252 x 256, 254 x 258, 256 x 260, 258 x 262, 260 x 264, 262 x 266, 264 x 268, 266 x 270, 268 x 272, 270 x 274, 272 x 276, 274 x 278, 276 x 280, 278 x 282, 280 x 284, 282 x 286, 284 x 288, 286 x 290, 288 x 292, 290 x 294, 292 x 296, 294 x 298, 296 x 300, 298 x 302, 300 x 304, 302 x 306, 304 x 308, 306 x 310, 308 x 312, 310 x 314, 312 x 316, 314 x 318, 316 x 320, 318 x 322, 320 x 324, 322 x 326, 324 x 328, 326 x 330, 328 x 332, 330 x 334, 332 x 336, 334 x 338, 336 x 340, 338 x 342, 340 x 344, 342 x 346, 344 x 348, 346 x 350, 348 x 352, 350 x 354, 352 x 356, 354 x 358, 356 x 360, 358 x 362, 360 x 364, 362 x 366, 364 x 368, 366 x 370, 368 x 372, 370 x 374, 372 x 376, 374 x 378, 376 x 380, 378 x 382, 380 x 384, 382 x 386, 384 x 388, 386 x 390, 388 x 392, 390 x 394, 392 x 396, 394 x 398, 396 x 400, 398 x 402, 400 x 404, 402 x 406, 404 x 408, 406 x 410, 408 x 412, 410 x 414, 412 x 416, 414 x 418, 416 x 420, 418 x 422, 420 x 424, 422 x 426, 424 x 428, 426 x 430, 428 x 432, 430 x 434, 432 x 436, 434 x 438, 436 x 440, 438 x 442, 440 x 444, 442 x 446, 444 x 448, 446 x 450, 448 x 452, 450 x 454, 452 x 456, 454 x 458, 456 x 460, 458 x 462, 460 x 464, 462 x 466, 464 x 468, 466 x 470, 468 x 472, 470 x 474, 472 x 476, 474 x 478, 476 x 480, 478 x 482, 480 x 484, 482 x 486, 484 x 488, 486 x 490, 488 x 492, 490 x 494, 492 x 496, 494 x 498, 496 x 500, 498 x 502, 500 x 504, 502 x 506, 504 x 508, 506 x 510, 508 x 512, 510 x 514, 512 x 516, 514 x 518, 516 x 520, 518 x 522, 520 x 524, 522 x 526, 524 x 528, 526 x 530, 528 x 532, 530 x 534, 532 x 536, 534 x 538, 536 x 540, 538 x 542, 540 x 544, 542 x 546, 544 x 548, 546 x 550, 548 x 552, 550 x 554, 552 x 556, 554 x 558, 556 x 560, 558 x 562, 560 x 564, 562 x 566, 564 x 568, 566 x 570, 568 x 572, 570 x 574, 572 x 576, 574 x 578, 576 x 580, 578 x 582, 580 x 584, 582 x 586, 584 x 588, 586 x 590, 588 x 592, 590 x 594, 592 x 596, 594 x 598, 596 x 600, 598 x 602, 600 x 604, 602 x 606, 604 x 608, 606 x 610, 608 x 612, 610 x 614, 612 x 616, 614 x 618, 616 x 620, 618 x 622, 620 x 624, 622 x 626, 624 x 628, 626 x 630, 628 x 632, 630 x 634, 632 x 636, 634 x 638, 636 x 640, 638 x 642, 640 x 644, 642 x 646, 644 x 648, 646 x 650, 648 x 652, 650 x 654, 652 x 656, 654 x 658, 656 x 660, 658 x 662, 660 x 664, 662 x 666, 664 x 668, 666 x 670, 668 x 672, 670 x 674, 672 x 676, 674 x 678, 676 x 680, 678 x 682, 680 x 684, 682 x 686, 684 x 688, 686 x 690, 688 x 692, 690 x 694, 692 x 696, 694 x 698, 696 x 700, 698 x 702, 700 x 704, 702 x 706, 704 x 708, 706 x

A Slave Chase in Illinois.

By SYDNEY HOWARD GAY.

Illinois was good hunting ground then for abolitionists, and fugitives from slavery, as well as for other game. There was a bustle at the door one night as we sat in the common room of a little wayside tavern in a new settlement of a hundred people, and presently two men armed to the teeth, walked in with a black man, his hands bound behind his back, between them. He was a brawny fellow, with a bright intelligent face, who had the wit to run away from Kentucky some months before, and thought he had run far enough when he reached a free state. His master, hearing where he was, had come after him with a friend, and when he was found had only to bid him to come back again. Nobody in Illinois then thought it proper to ask many questions of a white man who said that a "stony nigger" was his slave. These men tossed the poor fellow some bits of supper from their table as they could toss them to a dog, and when warmed and filled, the master descended to tell the circumstances of the case.

This boy, he said, was his nigger. He had found him the night before, and had started that morning on their way back to Kentucky. The roads were heavy, and to get on faster, they had travelled "tie and go," letting the negro rest himself by mounting one of the horses—the white men were on horse-back—occasionally, and riding a short distance. The black was so submissive and cheerful mounting and dismounting as he was told, and whether getting ahead or loitering behind, so obedient to call, that they were thrown entirely off their guard. But at last as they were approaching a piece of "timber,"—a creek, generally with bluffs more or less steep, always running through the "timber" of the prairies—the negro, being a little way ahead, drove his heels into his horse's sides, and lashing him into a run, made for the woods. The whites at once, of course, saw his purpose and started in pursuit. It was a short chase but a rapid one. When the negro reached the edge of the bluff his master was close behind him. Without an instant's hesitation the slave threw himself from his horse and over the cliff, forty feet high and almost perpendicular, and rolled to the bottom. The other followed as unhesitatingly, for a thousand dollars' worth of nigger was worth the risk of a good many blisters, and no decent white man could stand still and see a negro do what he didn't dare. Before the black could rise the white was upon him, and before the fierce struggle between them was over, and at that point when knives had flashed in the eyes of both, the other white was counted in the fight, and the black at length was overcome and bound. There was no more tie and go for him that day, but with his hands tied behind him he trudged sulinely along, led captive at his master's side below.

"And now, Jim," said his master, as he finished his story, "aren't you sorry for what you done?"

The prisoner raised his head and looked upon the jury,—four boys fresh from Massachusetts, who had never given a serious thought to slavery till they stood face to face with it here in this man who had only a few hours before had that desperate fight for life and freedom,—he looked upon the jury and said, "No, massa."

"What?" screamed the Kentuckian, jumping from his chair, and striding across the room with a threatening gesture; "aren't you sorry! you black rascal you; aren't you sorry! Why, didn't I always treat you well? Didn't you always have enough to eat? Wasn't I always a good master?"

"Yes, massa."

"And you aren't sorry! A year ago you ran away from a good home; and to day, when I'm taking you back to it you tried to escape and I only secured you at the risk of my life. My God and you aren't sorry!"

"No, massa; and I'll do it again if I gets a chance."

They started on their homeward journey in the morning, the negro secured as before. In the course of the day, however he contrived to slip out of his bonds and, with better luck than the day before, escaped and eluded re-capture. How he contrived it we never learned, but for days afterward we heard of the two Kentuckians in the next town cursing and swearing at the ingenuity and cunning of a runaway nigger. But they never found him.

To be sure one needn't have gone to Illinois thirty or twenty or even a dozen years ago, to see a slave hunt. It was only in 1855 that Anthony Burns was led through the streets of Boston, under military escort. Thank God all that is over now!—ATLANTIC MONITOR for April

The Crow's Value to the Farmer

Whatever wrong the crow commits against the tillers of the soil may be a little painstaking, be materially lessened or wholly prevented. The benefits he confers are both numerous and important. During the time he remains with us he destroys, so says no less an authority than Wilson, "myriads of worms, moles, mice, caterpillars, grubs, and beetles." Audubon also affirms that the crow devours myriads of grubs every day of the year—grubs which would lay waste the farmer's fields—and destroys quadrupeds innumerable, every one of which is an enemy to his poultry and flocks. Dr. Harris, also, one of the most faithful and accurate observers, in speaking of the fearful ravages sometimes wrought in our grass lands and gardens by the grub of the May beetles, adds his testimony to the great services rendered by the crow in keeping these pests in check. Yet here in Massachusetts, regardless of such testimony in their favor, we have nearly exterminated these birds and the destructive grubs, having no longer this active enemy to restrict their growth, are year by year increasing.

ing with a fearful persistence. We have seen large farms, within an hour's ride of Boston, in which, over entire acres, the grass was so completely undermined and the roots eaten away, that the loosened turf could be rolled up as easily as if it had been cut by the turfing spade. In the same neighborhood whole fields of corn, potatoes, and almost every kind of garden vegetable, had been eaten at the root and destroyed. Our intelligent farmers, who have carefully studied out the cause of this unusual insect growth, have satisfied themselves that it is the legitimate result, the natural and inevitable consequence of our own acts. Our short sighted and murderous warfare upon the crow has interrupted the harmonies of nature, disturbed her well adjusted balance, and let loose upon agriculture its enemies with no adequate means of arresting their general increase.—ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

By a New York dispatch of Saturday night the broad gauge project between Toledo and Akron is revived. It is stated that the Erie road has entered into a contract with the Michigan southern railroad to build such a road, the Erie railroad reserving therefor the right to use the track of the former road until the 10th of next October, the right renewable on expiration. Engineers and workmen were to leave New York for Akron to-day.

We shall await further information on this point with no little interest.

The report is rendered probable by the fact that the Erie has failed in making a Chicago connection over the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Road.

—Toledo Commercial.

Said Tom, "Since I have been in France I have eaten so much veal that I am ashamed to look a calf in the face." I pose, sir, then," said a wag, "that you shave without a glass."

What poet was mad enough to sing about a jolly bird attempting to draw wine from wood? Tom Moore when he sang about "woodpecker tapping the hollow tree," to be sure!

Never take for your friend the husband who lives unhappily with his wife.

It is a pleasant thing to see roses and lilies glowing upon a young lady's cheek, but a bad sign to see a young man's face out in blossoms.

Beautiful extracts—A handsome young lady just helped out of a mud-hole.

When ought a man to be best acquainted with his own actions. When he's beside himself.

WONDERFUL—Henry W. Burr, No. 49 West 14th street, while on a visit to the west, was attacked with severe illness from drinking impure water. Life was despaired of, and it was thought that he must die. His wife was immediately sent for, and in a day or two was at his bedside. Having herself seen the beneficial results from the use of Phlantum Bitters, she insisted upon their being administered to him, which was done, in quantities prescribed by the attending physician. The result was almost magical, and in one half hour from the time they were given her husband was out of danger, and by a moderate use of them three or four times a day, he was soon able to resume his journey to his home. This is but one case of many that we know of.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price.—12¢.

Kelley Bros' DEPARTMENT.

BOB

Has just returned from the Eastern Cities, and they have arriving daily the best selections of

Foreign and Domestic HARDWARE

ever brought to Stark County, all to be sold for

cash.

New Goods

arriving daily at

Kelley Bros.,

Cheap for cash!

Remember the place, Erie street, nearly opposite the new Opera building.

February, '69.

Always in readiness.

WHAT IS DYSPEPSIA?

Dunglison says: "It is a state of the stomach in which its functions are disturbed. Are your digestive organs impaired? Seek immediate relief in Miskler's Herb Bitters, which will eradicate dyspepsia.

Just the Thing.—Persons suffering from that impulsive disease, Catarrh, should by all means give Sage's Catarrh Remedy a thorough trial. It has been before the public but a few years, yet already ranks as the standard remedy for diseases of the nasal and upper air passages, and we hear it very highly spoken of by those who have used it. The proprietor R. V. Pierce, M. D. of Buffalo, N. Y., as will be seen by his advertisement, offers a standing reward of \$500 for a case of catarrh that he cannot cure. For sale by most druggists everywhere. Sent by mail for sixty cents.—Pontiac Jacksonian. 300-21

Coat.—Persons desiring to purchase coats in large or small quantities, should leave their orders at C. N. Oberlin grocery, for a super or article of the well known Willow Bank Coal. This coal has the reputation of being equal if not superior to that of any other bank in the country. All orders promptly filled. CYRUS YOUNG.

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